

A
CONTINVA-
TION OF MORE
NEWES FROM THE PALA-
TINATE, and diuers parts in EV-
ROPE, and out of EVROPE,
as BRAZILE, and
BARBARY.

WITH THE REMAINING
of Count *Mansfield* and the Duke of
Brunswicke about *Luxembourg*, in hope of
the expectation of the Peace
at *Brussels*.

Likewise relating the strange Aduenture
which happened to a small *English* Pinnace,
in surprizing a great Portugall
Shippe.

The 26. of Iuly.

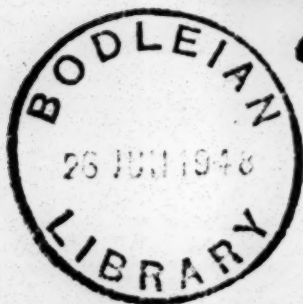
LONDON,

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Pallace. 1622.



The Contents of a Letter to a speciall
Friend, concerning the affaires of
Europe.

THis Weeke you shall beare of no fighting,
nor further trouble, then you know already:
yet the dayly Letters affoord matter suffi-
cient both of pleasure and varietie, all which are
translated for thy contentment, being most of them
in Dutch. As for such as are written to the Mar-
chants in London from foreine Parts, according
to their mixture of Businesse and Newes, I haue
contracted them, as you see, and culled them out, to
giue you notice of the affaires of Europe, and
what is likely to be the issue of these troubles. But
whereas you expect, and that with great longing,
the Businesse of the Palatinate: in this time of
cessation, you must not looke for fighting euery day,
nor taking of Townes; but as they happen, you
shall know. In the meane while, take this in good
part: For as I conceiue, it will affoord you
much pleasure, and in the publication
content the Reader, if he be
not too too curious.





NEVVES FROM

BRAZIL, AND BARBARY,

With some other Occurrences

of EUROPE.



From *Brazil*, and those parts inhabited by the *Portugalls*, we vnderstand, that the traffick by the Riuer of *Marinaon* continued fairely with the *Canniballs*, or *Sauages*, till at last, by reason of some discontentments, they were enforced to rayse an Army of 1500. *Portugals* from *Santos*, *Spirito Santo*, *Porto Desidero*, and other Townes and Places of garrison, and inhabited on each side the Riuer, in this part of *America*: With which Army, and twice as many *Sauages* in their obedience, they not onely marched through a Desert, and came to the Riuer of *Marinaon*, but had many Battailles with the *Cannibals* of *Parago*, who vsed to deuoure their men:

with the *Wayanases*, who sell their Children and Wiues : with the *Porreies*, who lye in Nets betweene two Posts : with the *Waynambuchs*, who take Strangers, and fat them vp with *Cassany* Meale, for their Wiues to eate, especially when they be with Childe : with the *Parauians*, who haue store of *Palmitos*, Snakes called *Poyneyuas*, and Nuts of goodly Pine-trees : with the *Iequerepipaus*, and *Piauitans*, who are rich in Sugar Canes : with the *Motaijans*, who haue Sider-trees, and make them great Boates of the Barkes : and with the *Tamoians*, who bedeck themselves with Feathers, and seeme indeede monstrous Eagles. With all these sauage and barbarous Nations were the *Portugals* enforced to fight, very neere two thousand *English* mile from *Santos*, and the Island *S. Sebastian*, as well to maintaine the Iurisdiction they themselves had gotten ouer them, and the possession of the Sugar-Mills, as to defend their Friends and Confederats : Against whom, the Sauages that inhabited further off, would come downe in whole Battalions, both through the Desarts and the Riuers, & many times shew themselves

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in thousands; their chiefeſt Weapons, Bowes and Arrowes. And although the *Portugals* had now continued their Iuriſdiction full foureſcore yeeres, and behaved themſelues with Lordly magnificence amongſt them: yet did theſe people ſtill repine, & thought it was not well for ſtrangers to uſurpe their Libertie. This Letter was written from *William Clarke*, an *Engliſhman* dwelling with a *Portugal* in *Santos*, of the family of the *Sayas*, and ſo brought to *London* from *Lisbone*.

From *Barbary* likewise wee haue Newes by the ſame Ship, that after *Muly Hamets* riſing to the three Kingdomes of *Moluccos*, *Fesse*, and *Sus*, the perillous Warres began betweene his three ambitious ſonnes, *Muler Sheck*, *Muly Boteres*, and *Muley Sidan*: ſo that the diſſention doth ſtill continue, & is very likely to continue, as is preſaged by a number of Graſhoppers that came out of *Guiney* into *Barbary*, and ſo deuoured the graſſe and fruits of the Earth, that they knew not how to kill them.

They ſay further, that the trading of the *Mores* into *Guiney* and *Gago* for Gold Ore, and ſandie Gold, is renewed: and that
contrary

contrary to all expectation, they have admitted *English* men amongst them, who yet are very icalous and suspicious of their loyaltie, and therefore stand the better on a guard of circumspection.

From *Guiney* likewise wee heare, that our *English* are better welcommed to the *Negros* about *Sinega*, then the *Mores*: For although the Marchants carry from *Molucces* to the *Negros*, Cloth, Amber, Beades, Corall, and especially Salt, which they buy of the *English* many times in *Barbary*; yet are they hated of them, euer since *Iudar Basba* depriued them of the Citty of *Gago*, which standeth by the Riuer *Synega*, three hundred Leagues in the firme Land: where they built an *Alpandeca* for *Barbarian* Marchants, and a Custome-House for the King.

This Iourney is six moneths from *Barbary*: of which, two are through sandie Deserts, where no inhabitants remaine. They are directed by certaine Pilots: but if they loose themselves, they die with Famine, or lacke of Water; whose Carkasses consume not, but maketh *Mummy* or *Orema* flesh euery way,

way, as physicall or medicinall, as that which commeth from *Alexandria*; they neuer trauell vnder two or three hundred in a company: they carry commonly water through these Deserts on Cammels backes; and if it faile, they kill the Camels and drinke their bloud: This commoditie of salt is bought both of Moores, and English at *Tegazza*, and they giue ready gold for it. But the English goe seldome by land, but go to sea to *Ginney*, and from the hauen 500. miles downe the riuer, or if you will, many riuers to the *Negros*: yea those of *Ethiopia* come likewise to them and traffike for commodities, but the Allegators are very dangerous. For by reason of the heat, when our men wash themselves, they are many times taken and carried away without recovery by these beasts, who are so strong & cruell, that if they catch hold either of horse or cow, they draw all into the water, and carry them to their dens, and so feed vpon them. These Letters were sent to a Merchant of credit, who hath a Factor at *Capo de Verde*.

From *Spaine* they write, that there are great searches, that neither bullion nor coine be ca-

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ried out of the Countrey.

From *Tunis* they write, that the new *Viceere* at Constantinople, to shew his power and authority, did *Manswold* the *Bashaw*, a terme proper to such as are put from their places, & sent thither one *Solyman Catanea*, as *Begierbeg*, who presently mustered both the Souldiers and the gallies, taking an oath of them all for their loyalty and obedience to the house of *Othoman*; he likewise sent to the *Bashaw* of Argier to know the number of the Pirats, & what *Englisb* were amongst them, by way of mixture: which when they all vnderstood, a Present was prepared, & so the matter was quieted, and the Pirats went to worke as fast as they were wont, ioyning with the *Hollanders* to annoy the King of *Spaine* what they could.

From *Malta* they write, that the *Granprior* hath obtained leaue of the Pope to make 20. Knights more, to which the Pope is so resolute and contented, that he not onely renewed and augmented their pensions, but paid the charges both of their ceremonies and apparrell.

From

From *Rome* they write, that the late Bull for the election of Pope containing the strict ordering the businesse, is answered, and condemned by an vnknowne man as erroneous, and full of grosse ouersights : inso-much that *Gregory* the 15 now Pope, hath set out another containing an excommunication of him who presumed so to write; and of all those who are easily wrought vpon to beleeeue the same.

From *Naples* they write, that there is a new Gouvernour sent to the Castle of Saint *Erma*, one *Eregosa Mirandula*; of whom the Viceroy is very icalous, as if hee should vnderhand ouer-watch his actions, and write into Spaine the occasion of the former discontentments, especially that the towne of Manfredonio on the shore of the Golph of Venice, in *Brutia* complained, that by reason of his negligence, and corruption, the Turkes Gallies had come vpon them and spoiled them the last yeere, for which they had promise of recompence, but neuer receiued penny.

From *Switzerland* they write, that the Gouvernour

uerneur of Millane hath sent new forces into Fort Fuentes, and they of the countrey haue sent Ambassadors to *Venice*, *Mantua*, *Millane*, and *Turine*, by way of iustification : and complaint -- of iustification that the last insurrections against the Spaniards, was grounded vpon the preservation of their liues, and defending their ancient liberties, and therefore desired their assistance according to *antiqua fœdera*, especially the Venetians, whom they call their Patrons : of complaint ; that they were compelled to bring in their best prouisions to the Spanish Garrisons ; whereby, that which they were wont to make money of, and raise their liuing, was now conuerted to the vse of such as would keepe them vnder.

From the Palatinate letters assure, that although there is little or nothing to doe : yet doe our English Generals, carefully prouide against the enemies, as farre as lies in their power to reduce and gouerne the countrey, and preserve and strengthen such places, namely *Manheim*, *Franckendale*, and *Heidelberg*, as are auailable to the recovery of
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the whole principalitie : and whereas Rumor was malicious against their peace and prosperitie, as if all were lost indeed : It is not so, for there hath not these three weekes beene an enemy within the Palatinate, except *Gonzales de Cordua*, who keepeth good quarter at *Oppenheim*, as we doe at *Mainhem*, and all expecting the good successe of the businesse at *Brussels*. Besides, whereas it was reported that *Tilley* was gone after *Brunswick*, there is no such matter, he is only with-drawne by *Bavarias* appointment from the Palatinate, as the Emperor hath commanded, till the truce be determined, and now lieth about the hills beyond *Heidlebergh* : both to refresh his Army, and to defend the passages into *Bavaria*, as also to be ready, if need bee to fall vpon *Leggendorff*, if he stirre any way in this time (if I may so say) of the cessation of the war.

From *Presburgh* and *Moravia* they write, that whereas it is reported, that *Bethlem Gabor* hath condescended to the Emperors request for peace, and his admission into *Hungary*, it is not altogether the same : But a faire correspondency betweene them vntill the Pala-

tinatē be surrendered, and the King in quiet possession as he thinketh requisite : but notwithstanding all this faire conference and communication betweene them, some Hungarian Lords are very bitter against the Emperor, and in a manner deny that euer hee or his shall come amongst them as their King and Soueraigne.

From the Palatinate againe there is a letter written, that the inhabitants haue learned to make good English beere in those parts, and that within these five weekes, there are brought into the Palatinate aboue 3000. head of cattle from *Burgundy*, and the countries about *Bazill* and *Geneua* : these countreyes relying on the credit of the vndertakers, and the vndertakers resolving, that something will be done at least to the comfort of the inhabitants, and recovery of the prosperity of the place : For although the soldiers haue gone farre in foraging, and depopulating the same ; yet if they may haue the remainder of their haruest, and vintage in quiet, they make no doubt to grow rich againe, and flourish as they were wont: all
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the old bridges are also repaired, and the new especially those ouer the *Neckar*, disioynted and ouerthrowne.

From *Strasborogh* there is a letter, which a Merchant sent to his friend in *Amsterdam*, contayning thus much, that he came by wagon into *Strasborough*, as Count *Mansfeild* was marching towards *Luzentborgh*, and had giuen charge, that not a soldier should touch by way of annoyance or disturbance either Couch, Wagon, Marchant, or Traueller, whereby he was the more emboldned to take acquaintance of certaine Gentlemen whom he knew, and of whom hee demanded the reason why *Mansfeild* marched in that manner, who presently answered, that hee knew not otherwise, then if a peace be concluded, to enter into seruice of the States, considering he had resolved not to serue the Archduches or house of *Austria* any more.

From *Lorraine* they also write, that the town of *Metz* is not onely fortified, but supplied with a better garrison to preuent all incurfions into *France*. For although little was spoken now of *Brunswicke*; yet might the Soldiers

diers prooue vnruely, and vpon distasting conditions against their Masters, grow insolent and factious, and so not to be ruled by their Commanders.

From *Brussels* little is written of businesse, but that the souldiers are drawn euery where into the field, amongst whom the Earles of *Argile* and *Tyrone* went suddenly to *Antwerp*: *Spinola* as yet remaining at the Court to attend the issue of those affaires.

But concerning the siege of *Bergen*, the Letters both from *Antwerp* and the States side assure vs, that as yet it is not worthie the name of a Siege: for they haue neither made their approaches to annoy the towne, nor to win the Rauelins, or out-workes towards the land; but are themselves in great danger both of their shot, and fallies, insomuch that they remooued halfe a mile at least from the annoyance of the Cannon, and questionlesse meane some other thing than to get the same by assault, or battry. For as we heare, the place is supplied with at least 40. peeces of artillery, and 22. companies of foot: the Riuer is open on the other side, and the States haue euerie
where

where overlooked the Land of *Tertoll*: The Prince of *Orenge*, attendeth other businesse, and comes not with a Souldier to disturbe them, as if hee presumed on the strength of the place, or scorned to giue the Enemie notice, that hee thought them in danger: And whereas they had given out, that vpon the Volentiers comming out of England, they should bee able to maintayne three running Armies, and so set vppon *Sluice*, *Bergen*, and *Breda* at once: This may bee a Bravado, and a man may answere with asking, what shall his Excellency the Prince of *Orenge* doe in the meane while? who is as strong every where in the fiede as *Spinola*, and may sooner take *Scortogenbusch* from them, then they depriue the *States* of any of their Townes of importance.

And whereas it was reported, that the Arch-duches Forces were still Masters of the field, and had ever this policie to make the Enemies Countrey

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the ſcate of the Warre, wee ſee no ſuch thing: For both the Armies now lying in *Brabant*, (which is for the moſt part in the poſſeſſion of the Arch-Duches) muſt needes forage, and turmoile the Inhabitants, and impoveriſh the Countrey, doe what they can.

From *Cullen* they write, that the Duke of *Saxonie*, cannot by any meanes ſuppreſſe the Proteſtants: For though the Countrey is kept to the obedience of the Emperour: yet notwithstanding the Biſhops, and Prieſtes they aſſemble themſelves, and haue broken open many Churches, to mainetayne their publike Service and meetings: ſo that for feare of miſchiefe and inſurrection, hee hath retyered himſelfe, and ſent the Emperour and Biſhop Electors word, who yet are not come to their great Townes, but hold themſelves in ſtrong Caſtles and Holds.

From *France* wee heare, that the King goes forward in his Journey to
Langue-

Languedocke, and threatens to visit *Province* by way of reformation.

Since the taking in of *Saint Antho-
nie*, there is nothing done, more then
that the Townes of Force stand the
better on their Guard.

Montalbon is newly supplied with
great store of provision.

Rochell entertaines all commers, and
promiseth great rewardes, keepes her
Haven sure, and thriveth by the Sea.
Subisse is dayly expected, and the towne
is wonderfull full of people. The
Duke of *Bulloigne*, entreates for favour,
and writes to his Maiestie for a paci-
fication.

The Parliament of *Normandie*, is some-
what crosse to the Iesuites, and there
is a light of better comfort to the peo-
ple: God turne all to the best, and
turne their heartes, that wish ill to
Sion.

From *Bantern*:

In our passage from *Ioanna*, to this
place, wee lost sight of the *Rose*, and
C 2 *Richard*,

Richard, but within fixe dayes after, the *Richard* came to vs with a Portingall prise at her Sterne, which shee had taken that Night, wee lost her company; it is a wonder to tell it: The *Richard* being a Pinnace of about sixteene Tuns, manned with fourteene men and boyes, and having but two small Faulkenets in her, and the Portingall of two hundred and fiftie Tuns, with two hundred and fiftie men in her, whereof seventie were Portingalls, the rest Mesticos and Slaues, and eight peeces of Ordenance: The *Richard* coming vp with them, plyed her demy Dogs so well, that in the shooting of twenty shot, they killed their Captaine; which the rest perceiving, stricke all their Sayles amaine, and like tall men came aboard the *Richard*, fixe at a time, whom the Master caused to be bound, but fearing to haue too many aboard, though bound, he sent a terrible Command to the rest aboard, that vpon their liues, they should depart their ship
into

into their great boat, which they very
valiantly performed; and leaft their
Ship to the vtter disgrace of themfelues
and all their Nation: For the Portin-
gals confidering the fmall number of
men, and the weakenes of the fhip
that tooke them, are in a great
rage againft themfelues,
for yeelding fo
cowardly.

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